

Attorney Docket No. P70594US0
Application No. 10/535,655

Amendments to the claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of claims:

Claims 1-11 (canceled).

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method for measuring an induced release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ comprising:

- inducing the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a subject according to claim 8 by intravenous administration of secretin and oral administration of a ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject and
- measuring the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the exhaled air of the subject before and after intravenous administration of secretin and before and after the oral administration of the ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 characterized in that the ^{13}C -triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-dioctadecanoate-2-octanoate-1- ^{13}C .

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Claim 14 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 characterized in that measuring the amount of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ is effected by isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) or non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (NDIR).

Claim 15 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The method according to claim 13 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.

Claim 17 (currently amended): A method for diagnosing exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), comprising:

- measuring an of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the exhaled air of a subject according to claim 12
- inducing the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a subject by intravenous administration of secretin and oral administration of a ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject,
- measuring the induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the exhaled air of the subject before and after intravenous administration of secretin and before and after oral administration of the ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject, and

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– comparing (i) the increase measured induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of the subject with (ii) a previously measured increase induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a healthy subject after intravenous administration of secretin and after oral administration of the ^{13}C -triglyceride to the healthy subject to the same measuring used for the exhaled air of the subject.

wherein a delayed or reduced release an induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the subject that is reduced as compared to the healthy subject indicates a diagnosis of EPI in the subject.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 characterized in that the ^{13}C -triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-dioctadecanoate-2-octanoate-1- ^{13}C .

Claim 19 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 characterized in that measuring the amount of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ is effected by isotope ratio mass spectroscopy (IRMS) or non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (NDIR).

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

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Claim 21 (previously presented): The method according to claim 20 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.